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Patented November I, 1839.

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fashionable hashed Astronaut in this city.

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RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA .- Dr. S. N. MARSH the well-known house of Mansie & Co., No. 2 Veseyet.,
devotes special attention to the surgical adapta ton of a
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ted. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or the cated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical energety with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of mik and Lisle thread shatte Stock ings for various verient, Femnie Suppor an, Shoulder Busces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical aeformatics.

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PROTES SURE TO HOLD—Is a combined INWARD and UPWAR
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ALL PRUDENT TRAVELERS, whether by Ocean ALL PRIDENT IRAVELLERS, Whether by Occasional Lake or River, are purchasing the DELANG LIFE-PRIBERRIES GARMENTS. The price of a beautiful dress Vest is \$7.50; a cheep insurance from driwing. Ledies and Children's Water fall sizes Renember the less of the Central Averoa, Arctic Lyonian Hung-rian Lady Eigin and many oth rs. See the New York Tribune of Seatember 15 for the accounts of the nar

New-Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President ABRAHAM LINCOLN. For Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN. FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. JAMES O. PUTNAM WILLIAM C. BRYANT, 17. ARLEAN BROKWITH. 1. JOHN A. KING. 2. EDWARDS W. FISKE. 12. HENRY CHURCHILL 19. JAMES R. ALLABEN. 20. BENJ. N. HUNYINGT ANDREW CARRIGAN. JAMES KRIST. SICIONEND KAUFMANS. 21. SHERMAN D. PHRLPS.

6. FREDERICK KAPP. WASHINGTON SRITS. 23... HIRAM DRWEY. S. WILLIAM A. DARLING 24. JAMES L. VOORHERS. 25. . WILLIAM VAN MARTER. WILLIAM H. ROBBRTSON. CHORGE D. GRIER. 26. JOHN E. SEELEY. 27. FRANK L. JONES. 22. JAMES S. WADSWORTH 12. JACON B. CARPENTER. 29. EZHA M. PAR 18. John F. Winslow. 14. Jacon H. Ten Eyek. 30. CHARLES C. PARKER. 31. ELISHA S. WHALEN. 5. N. EOSON SEELDON. 32. JOHN GREINER, JR. 16. ROBERT S. HALE. JIL. JANES PARKER.

EDWIN D. MORGAN. For Lieutenant-Gevernor ROBERT CAMPBELL Por Canal Commissioner......SAMUEL H. BARNES. For Impector of State Prisons....JAMES K. BATES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Enginess letters should in all cases be addressed to Tax Suriness letters should in all cases be addressed to New-York TRIBUNE. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation A THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first orm of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled o give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 2 o'clock in the evening, with the sin-de exception of those intended for insertion among the Business on the fourth page of the paper. That class of advernts will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

We have some additional European intelligence by the Europa. It is said that just as the steamer left, the English Government received a telegram stating that Garibaldi had entered Naples, triumphantly and without opposition, on the 7th inst.

In the West Washington Market case, Judge Ingraham yesterday issued an order to enforce his order vacating the judgments obtained by Taylor & Brennan against the city, and directed the Sheriff to put the city in possession of the property.

The Republican Primary Elections take place this evening. Let us entreat the Republicans of this city to send to their nominating Conventions delegates who deserve the confidence of honest men. See to it that no unworthy candidates are foisted upon us, and we shall then go into the contest hoping and deserving to succeed.

The race of ticket swiodlers was vesterday abbreviated by the conviction of the notations Henry Smithurst, of grand larceny. He will, no doubt oon have the pleasure of meeting his old friend and colleague, Frank Fowler, within the classic walls of Sing Sing. Under the vigerous action of the Metropolitan Police, the harples who prey upon emigrants and traveling strangers are growing few and very far between.

The Republican County Convention of Kings ye terday placed a strong ticket before the people. Mr. Anthony F. Campbell, the candidate for Shariff is a well-known surveyor, and a deservedly popular man. Messrs. Jacob C. Dey and Wm. M. Muchmore are the candidates for Superintend ents of the Poor. Wm. H. Hoyt of Etatlands, the nominee for Justice of the Sessions, and Messes. A. S. Ryder of Gravesend and Rem. R. Hegenian of Flatlands the candidates for Coroners. With the Democracy divided, our friends in Kiegs County have a fair prospect of electing their candidates: at all events, they have nominated a ticket that deserves to succeed.

We command to conservative men especially the lucid and powerful speech which Mr. DAVYON delivered at the Cooper Institute last evening. It will be found on another page of this paper; and we are sure that no person not governed by mece prejudice and passion can peruse it without assenting to Mr. Dayton's position that the true party of the Union and Constitution is the Republican party. In these days of venality and confusion, this speech is peculiarly appropriate. It shows that the union of the Opposition to put down the corruption, misrule, and agitation which the Demceratic party have fastened upon the country, is effectually accomplished by the Republican platform and the Republican candidates, and that only factious purposes are to be subserved by holding aloof from such a union. This speech ought to be widely disseminated, and we this morning give it the benefit of a circulation of some forty five thousand copies. It is a very able and a very timely exposition of the issues of the campaign.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Thus far, ten Members of the next House have been chosen from Free States, and the Republicana have elected exactly that number-losing Logan by a handful of votes in Oregos, but making his place good by returning Frank Blair from Missouri. Col. Rollins, from the same State, is a Bell man, but received every Republicas vote in his District, and will certainly evince no factious hostility to the Administration that is to be.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, elect their Members on the second Tuesday of October; as. we believe, does Minnesota. All these States did so [well at their last Election of Members that we can hardly expect them to improve upon that result this year. There will be changes either way, but we shall gladly record an average result in those States equal to the last.

After these, no Free State chooses Members of Congress until Nov. 6th, when Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, California, and Delaware, will utter their voices, and we hope to gain in nearly all of them. Their returns will decide the complexion of the new House.

We cannot cease to protest against one aspect of

our Northern elections to Congress. We allude to the frequent charges so generally effected in the personnel of our delegations. Thus, Maine has just elected an entirely new delegation, though it was understood that several of her old Members were willing to serve again, including the best of them, Freeman H. Morse. Vermont sends one pew Member, and came near dusmissing another (Mr. Morrill) where place no new men could have made good. He tried to decline, not that he was really unable or unwilling to serve again, but that he thought he had had his share of honors and should give way for some one else; but the Republicans would not excuse him, and they were right. He is worth to his State any two new men; and New-England's numerical strength in Corgress is already so reduced that she needs all possible moral and intellectual weight there.

Pennsylvania, we rejoice to see, is resolved to send back her men of influence and weight-nearly every Lincola man in the present delegation having been renominated, save two or three was dectiaed The rox of her Republican and " People's" candi onles presents the names of

JOHN HICKMAN,

GROEGE W. SCRANTON,

JAMES K. MODERRAD, HENRY A. LONGENECKER, THOMAS MCKNIGHT, BENZ, F. JUNEIN. JOHN W. KILLINGER. EDWARD MCPRESSON ELMAN BARRITT, JAMES T. HALE, -and there are hopes of adding Judge William D. Kelley, John M. Butler, and other good men to the number. Chapin Hall and one or two others de-

THADDERS STEVENS, JOHN COVODE, JAMES H. CAMPRELL,

clined to serve again.

Ohio has renominated nearly all her present Republican Members, with the veteran Samuel Galleway in the Columbus, Valentine B. Horton in the Pairfield, and Judge Oliver M. Spencer in one of the Cine. Districts. We have hopes that all three of these well be elected, a d that Craighead will beat Vallandigham in the Dayton District. But there is danger of the loss of two or three Districts, so that we shall hardly gain much on the present Delegation, which stands fifteen to six.

Ladiana now stands seven Republicans to three regular and one anti-Lecompton Democrat-Jehn G. Davis, whom each party beloed elect in '58, but neither seems inclined to repeat the experiment. Among the Republican candidates in this State are Dist. I. L. Q. Dz Baules, Dist. VI. Albert G Porter,
11. John S. Davis, VII. Thomas H. Nelson. III. WILLIAM M. DUNN, VIII. ALBERT S. WHITE,

V. GEORGE W. JULIAN, X. WILLIAM MITCHELL. Messrs. Dunn, Porter and Coltax are the present excellent Members, while Mr. Julian has ably represented the District aforetime, and Mr. White served a term most acceptably in the Senate. So the aggregate of experience in the new delegation from Indiana will be very fair.

IX. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

In our own State, we remark with satisfaction the renomination of several of our old and faithful Members-among them Mesers. Spaulding, Sedgwick, Conkling, McKeon, and Frank. Stell, the proportion of new names on the roll of Republican cardidates is greater than we wish it was. Gen. Spioner retires because he has served three terms, and St. Lawrence County wante her turn, presenting a very good man, Dr. Sherman, Mr. Hoard has served but two terms, yet the rule of rotation applies to, or rather is accepted by, him; Mr. Butterfield of Wayne-who in '58 superseded Col E. B. Morgan, one of the most efficient Members ever sent from our State-now gives place to Mr. Theo. M Pomercy; and Mr. Evale, in the Dutchess District, is replaced by Mr. Stephen Baker. Now Mr. Baker is one of the best working Republicans in the world, and wilt make a good Men ber: but neither he nor any other new man can fully replace Mr. Beale, and we cannot but regret the change. Across the river, Mr. Kenyon retires, but is replaced by Mr. Peter H. Sitvester, an old Member. But Messrs. Featon, Wells, and several others not named above, have either declined or been superseded, and it now seems probable that two-thirds of our delegation in the next House will be new Members. Of course, they will b assigned inferior places on Committees, and will have to spend half their first term in learning what every old Member already knows, or in acquiring that consideration and influence which every old Member, if capable and worthy, already enjoys,

Men and brethren! think of these things! How ould Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Jackson, Randolok. Nathaniel Macon, and other such, ever have achieved eminent usefulness or tame under our detestable system of Primary Meetings, Nominating Conventions, and parceling out nominations to this county and that in alternating single or doolcate terms? They manage these things better in the South, and we heartily commend their example to Northern adoption.

WHO REFUSED TO PUSE?

The Day Book (Breckinridge) thus meets and valks into the Dooglas allegation that the Breckpridge managers defeated Fusion in our State;

In loge managers selected r deton in our Stave. It was amounced day before yesterday by telegraph in paper that the Breckindige men in New York had declined offer of the Douglas and bell men to fuse with them in order defect Lincoln in the Empire State, and thus offers the select five the Breck tringer lead in New York, who are the off holders, could not get Mr. Buchanan to consent to the fust not this humiliating and degrade-yin the cateme? The ter offered were fair, and more then liberal. The Douglas men powed to give the Breckuringe man ten of the election, with or two of the State offices.

[Memphis Appeal.

-To which thus respondeth The Day Book It would be difficult to crawd a greater number of direct mi epresentations into the space occupied by the above paragrapi or readers, after they have perused the report of the Union preferences, will be able to reply to the above without our as stance. But we will briefly recapitulate a few facts in regular

First: The Douglas State Committee appointed a Commit tee of Conference with the Brockinridge State Committee.

Second: The Brockinridge State Committee met and ap

Third: The two Committees conferred. The Douglas Com entirely their electoral ticket, and take two officers on the Stat-ticket. This was declined. They then offered air Electors are mittee first demanded that the Brackinridge men should a sando ticket. This was declined. They then offered six Electors are two on the State ticket. This was declined; but the offer wa made to take ten Electors and two candidates on the state ticket he same number that the Douglas Committee had given the Zellacu. This, it was announced, was the uithmann of the Breck mridge men. The Douglas Committee of Conference at first de-clined the offer, but afterward accepted it and reported upon it favorably to their State Committee. The Douglas State Commit e met and voted it down by a vote of 5 for it to 7 against it. This, of course, ended the negotiations between the two Sta

committees. But now, mark the subsequent revelations: Af in this city opened negotiations to see if the Douglas Committee were disposed to do anything, and they were finally told that in no case would a single man on the Breckhridge electoral ticke nor any man openly identified with the Breckhridge party, b put upon the Douglas Bell Union ticket. Upon the heel of thi amouncement came the great Union meeting of Monday even ing, which administered a terrible rebuke to them, and the ap distinent of a Committee of fifteen to select a Union Ticket, spective of the rule or ruin Douglasites, who openly acknow dge that the State will go for Liscoin, unless a union be of fected. Fourth: We have the best of authority to assert that Mr. Bu

coln : and it was through his influence, more than any other or man's, that the offer to the Douglas Committee was mad Fifth: We have the best of authority for stating that Mr Douglas, while recently in this city, and during the late negotis tions, did advise and urgo no union with the Ercchinridge sea to defeat Lincoln; and it was through his influence, more than any other one man's, that the offer of the Breckinridge party was Sinth. We have the best of authority for saying that one of

the next prominent members of the Douglas Committee

rad vote. The object, therefore, of keeping him in the field is perfectly apparent.
Now we ask The Memphis Appeal whether it will have the fabrees and henesty to correct its mustatements. We will take it for granted that it has been misted by false reports, and shall wait its or rection of them.

A RISING PASSILY.

Mr. Ben. Wood must look to his laurels. There are other " rising men" among us who may nip the bursting bud of his nascent greatness, may eclipse the rising sun of his splendor, may-mayin short, cut Mr. Ben.'s comb. Indeed, we rather think we are authorized to use the preter-perfect tense, and declare that that event has already overtaken Benjamin, the youngest, and, as it was boped, this best-beloved son of the Democracy, And it is Henry, or rather many Hearys-John T. Henry and a large family of relatives and retainers, who have thus risen up among us to sudden greatness, and extinguished the rising man who, only a week or two ago, gave such rare promise. They have not only put this their little brother in Democracy into a pt, but they have stolen sway his fusion coat of many colors, and had the hardihood to appear with it as Chairman. and Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, and porters, and all manner of things, at The Express's fiftythousand meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, and which meeting really did, no doubt, comprise from six to eight thousand mes, is cluding three to four thousand Republicans. Henry is a great name in the history of this country, from Patrick down to his grandsondown a great way. It is to receive in our day new lostre, though we believe our Henrys are not descended directly from the Virginia family. They are too many for Mr. Wood to contend with in the tace to glory, and too smart to have been all born in one State.

John T. Henry deals in dry goods, and finds his macket at the South. Joshua J. Henry is a dealer in ready-made clothing, which goes to the same market. There are a good many ways of advertising a business, and men who are shrewd enough to get up a Union meeting at the Cooper Institute to advertise their old clo's and calicoes deserve to have the credit of it. Especially are they deserving of it when they make a family affair of it, and have its advantage with brothers and brothersin-law. At the Cooper Institute, Mr. Joshua J. Henry takes the chair, as the head of the family; one brother, Mr. John T., is put upon the list of Vice-Presidents; another brother, Philip, is on the same list; a brother in-law, Mr. Fenner, is also among the Vice Presidents; and another Mr. Fenner, abusiness partner of one of the Henry's, er joys the same distinguished position. Mr. Steele, who is either a partner or clerk, we are not sure which, in the same dry-goods concern of Heary, Smith & Townsend, is one of the Secretaries of the meeting, and, if we are rightly informed, another ore of the clerks was on that list also. This firm does a large business exclusively at the South. And, probably that the meeting might represent the Henry interest in all its parts, the porter of one of them, whose name unfectunately the Historic Muse has not yet recorded, took the tickets at the platform-door, saying to those who entered whom he recognized, with a merry twinkle of the eye,

. H., S. & T. yeu know !" Now, has Benjamin any such porters as these Is Benjamin in the cloth ng trade? Does he keep on hand a large stock of dry goods suitable to the Southern market? Has he got lots of brothers, and brothers in-law, and business partners, and clerks, and perte s, wherewith to make fusions and fifty thousand Cooper Institute meetings? Of course he hasn't, and it is useless for him to preterd to be a ri-isg man in competition with the inevitably upward tendency of a whole family and several warehouses, and such an immense quantity of goods on hand.

REASONS PLENTY AS BEACKBER.

RIES. The Daily News gives thirty-two reasons why udge Douglas should be chosen the next Presient. If it had added that another reason would make the number exactly equal to the number of the States, and that in itself made the thirty-third in his favor, the list would have been complete. But the imagination of The News unhappily gave out at just that point, and so the "happy" conceit was lost to it. It would have been by no means the least conclusive of the thirty-three.

The first reason The News gives is a good one,

and squarely put. It starts with the assertion that the Judge should be President because he is and always has been a sound Democrat. We are not disposed to marrel with that proposition, taking the word Democrat in its party sense, and read op. We find presently another reason, which is that he is true to Democratic principles. A slight repetition, it strikes us, but pardonable under the circumstances, considering the number of reasons that have to be found why Douglas should be the choice of the people. Passing by some others, we lea n that another reason why the man, who is and always has been a sound Democrat, and who is true to Democratic principles, should be chosen. is, that he sustains Democratic principles. There is a little sameness in the statement, but it is impertant that there should be no doubt on a point of so much importance, and we are, there ore, not at all impatient, even when we learn still further that Judge Douglas, who is and always has been a sound Democrat, who is true to Democratic principles, and who also sustains Democratic principles, is also certain beside to maintain Democratic principles. Certainly here are four very good reasons, which we commend to the earnest consideration of good Democrats everywhere, and we are glad to clinch them with a fifth, namely, that Judge Douglas has never faltered from Democratic principles. Twenty-seven reasons still remain; does the reader hope they are all as good as these? Let him not be impatient. The News knows what it is talking about, and we may take its word for it that, as the first reason why Judge Douglas should be chosen President is, that he is and always has been a sound Democrat, that he is also true to Democratic principles, that he likewise sustains Democratic principles, that furthermore he maintains Democratic principles, that he moreover never faltered from Democratic principles, so, in addition to all that, he assuredly is a worthy and true representative of the Democratic party. Could six better reasons be given why Judge Douglas should be chosen the next President of the United States by the Democratic party? Perhaps none better, but not all, for beside these, we are assured that this sound Democrat, who is true to, and sustains, and maintains, and never faltered from, Democratic principles, and who, therefore? possibly therefore-is a worthy and true representative of the Democratic party, would never sauction any act that would break up the Democratic party. We beg the reader to compose his countenance; we are not

some superabundance of diction which characterizes the elegant and elequent style of our cotempo-

But there are twenty-five reasons yet to look for. Let us look for them. The task is as pleasant to the ingenious as to the ingenuous mind.

That he has always conquered his enemies, is another reason why the Judge should be President We are not quite sure of the force of this, as it might, if acknowledged, be used against the party, should that other American giant, Mr. Heenan, be the candidate of a faction in 1864. But The News makes it the fifth of its thirty-two reasons that he has always conquered his enemies. We read on only to No. 10, and from generals we come to particulars, and learn that another reason why the man who always conquered his enemies, should be President is, that two years ago he toiumphed over one of them in a very hard political contest. Are we to conclude that the greater does not include the less in Democratic mathematics? So it seems; or, as we have these two reasons on the Judge's prowess in political conflict, so presently we have a third, and that third is-he never was beaten in any political contest. Thus are ten, or nearly two-thirds of the reasons, disposed of. The only objection to them is that the whole ten are in reality only two, and that one of the two is no more a reason for Judge Douglas being a President than it is for his entering himself for a four-mile heat against Fiora Temple.

The other twenty reasons it is hardly worth while to examine. One of them is a compliment to Mrs. Douglas for her fitness as a President's consort, which we have no disposition to question, as it is not at this moment convenient to turn to that section of the Constitution which treats of the qualifications requisite in a President's wife, " to grace the White House as the Nation's favo-"rate." Another is that Mr. Douglas will protect American industry, an assertion quite as true as the 32d reason given is conclusive, namely: that "he is the people's choice for the Presidency." Should The News print the list again, our advice to it is to put this last reason first, and leave the other thirty-one out; for if he be the people's choice, we do not see that there need be any other reason given for choosing him.

BENT'S COMMENTARY.

The Hon. William Kent, who is an Elector on the Cagger-Brooks ticket, and who is stoutly claimed on the one hand as for Bell, on the other as for Douglas, is of course the reporter of the col loquy admiringly narrated in the following anecdote, which we find embalmed in The Post:

A LIGHT FAR AHEAD-FIRST ANSWER OF A BELL AND EVERETT ELECTOR —In answer to the question propounded on the cars a few days since by an inquisitive attorney, as to now e intended to vo e in the Electoral College, Judge Kent said he would adopt the words of Six Robert Peel, when a similar in-quiry was put to him: "When that question is made to me at a proper time, in a proper place, under proper qualifications, and with proper motives, I will hesitate long before I refuse to take it into consideration." Pretty good for our Dutchess County decemvis!

Let us look a little further into this:

Judge Kent is a candidate, with his own free consent, for Elector of President. In other words, he offers to bear to Albany and there record the verdict with reference to the Presidency of Three Hundred Thousand citizens who do not find it convenient to go there personally in the performance of this great public duty. So far, all is right and proper. But suppose an expressman (not of the Brooks pattern) were to call at his door and inquire, "Any letters or packages to-day?"-would it not be most natural for the Judge to query in turn-· Whither are you bound? Tell me whether you are bound to New-York, to Albany, or to Binghamton, and I will say at once whether I have anything to send by you or not." Would not this requirement be perfectly reasonable and pertinent?

" But," interposes Judge Kent in spirit, "those who ask will not support me anyhow." This s not true. Mr. Ottendorfer asks, and obtains no response; so he gets off the Fusion ticket. He s not care that a part of his colleagues are oldine Whise and Kno s-Nothings; but he does insist that they shall be for Douglas, as he is, and will not be a party to giving Electoral Vetes for Bell or Breckinridge. Has he not a right to know so nething of the company assigned him? Have not the tens of thousands of Adopted Citzens who are Democrats and not Fusiorists, unless the Fusion be made on Douglas, a right to know for whom Judge Kent and his ten compatriots will vote if elected? They are assured by their organs that the whole ticket is for Douglas; The Express and its echoes assure their followers that Judge Kent and nine others upon it are for Bell. In this juncture, Judge Kent is appealed to. He is asked to dispel all doubt by simply declaring for whom, if chesen Elector, he will cast his portion of the weight of New-York-and he refuses to answer If he should be chosen, he intimates, he will then consider for whom to east his Electoral Vote-or will consider the propriety of letting others know for whom he will east it! Perhaps that is the fair. manly way; but the Irish and Dutch Democrats do not think so. Their Electoral ballots will be hard to canvass if this mystery be not duly cleared up.

Mr. Joshua J. Henry, of Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in the dry goods Southern trade, anbounced yesterday afternoon the following gentle men as composing the Committee of Fifteen, which he was authorized to appoint by the great Union meeting held in the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, for the purpose of forming a Fusion electoral ticket:

CHARLES O'COND CHARLES O'CONDE, CHARLES F BETTERWE WILSON G. HENT, DASIRL F. TJEMANN, ANDREW MOUNT, HENRY GRINNELL, DANIEL DEVLIN, JEHREL ERAL

CHARLES A SECON, SABURI J TILDEN, PETER B. SWEEN, JAMES MONROE, JOSHUA J. HENRY, S. L. M. BARLOW, Far be from us the presumption of offering ad-

ice to a Committee so distinguished, but we feel ourselves bound in duty to warn them not to allow their deliberations to be too much influenced by a prejud ce which one of their number may entertain against Messrs. Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger. and the other managers of the Douglas-Bell party. We refer to Mr. Joshua J. Henry. That gentlemar has, we believe, unfortunately been victimized by Richmond and Cagger, in the form of a contribution to the Douglas fund to the tune of somethirg like ten thousand dollars, which he generously gave, in the belief and expectation that those virtuous patriots would aid in consummating the fusion for which he now chiefly lives. We don't wish to be understood as differing from Mr. Henry in the opinion which he entertains concerning his quondam friends; but what we insist on is that whether Richmond and Cagger are or are not infernal rascals, is a question that ought not to control the action of this Committee. The necessities of statesmanship sometimes compel the ignoring of moral considerations; and this truth the Committed that they did not expect Mr. Douglas to get a single elected making fun of The News; we quote its exact mittee of Fifteen ought streamously bear in mind.

words in all these seven reasons, leaving off only Let them prove themselves statesmes, and make toe best bargain with Dean Richmond that they can, however loudly Mr. Henry may protest against it. That is all

> The Douglas has been belching hemp in almost every speech during his mother hunt. O. for a Jackson to hang Abolitionists and Secessionists on one rope! See his barbecue, ox, Jones's Wood speech, when he was hunting with Johnson, when each spoke for either. But the Douglas, not withstanding, wishes to hang Joh son, for Johnson belongs to the Secessionists, and Douglas thinks they all should swing. We will give maternal Stephen the proof of that unfraternal truth. The Nashrills Union of the 7th inst. quotes a letter from H. V. Johnson, dated Milledgeville Georgia, Aug. 30, 1851, to a Committee inviting him to a barbeous given there to Mr. Robert McMil en, a Georgia States' R ght Congressional casdidate. In the course of this letter, among much similar matter. are the following sentences:

"Whoever observes the signs of the times cannot fail to see that the right of eccession will probably, at no distant day, assume the form and magnitude of practical importance. Can see obtain shelter under the broad shield of the Constitution? det all these are impotent as pack-throad to restrain an irresponsible nd fanatical majority. * * The right of secession must be

Where is the rope?

We are informed by Recorder Barnard, in regard to the case of Thomas J. Munday, that Munday's plea of guilty was made, not in priva e, as has been stated, but publicly in Court, in the presence of Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney. of John Sparks, Deputy Clerk of the Court, beside of a large audience; that the case has never since been called up before him by the D strict-Attorney; and that the only reason why Munday has not yet been sentenced is that he (the Recorder) has not been upon the beach at any time when sentences are usually pronoun ed; and that on the first proper occasion, which will be in the approaching October Term of the Court, Munday will receive a due punishment.

We are authorized to state that the name of Gen. Scott was used by the managers of the Fusion Meeting, on Monday, without his consent. Gen. Scott will not allow his name to be employed for any party purposes whatever.

The name of Mr. S. B. Althause was included in the same list of Vice-Presidents without any authority. Mr. A. is for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Mr. B. H. Field wrote to the Committee of Arrangements beforehand, refusing to a low his name to be used as one of the Vice-Presidents; it was so used notwithstanding.

Mr. Gardiner Spring, jr., was also appointed a Vice-Pres dent without his consent; he is for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Mr. Jacob L. Dodge of No. 101 West Thirtyeighth street, writes us a letter to say that the use of his name as one of the Secretaries of this meeting was unauthorized. He is also for Lincola and

-What must have been the real character of this meeting, when so many of its officers were Republicans whose names were appropriated for the occasion, without any warrant whatever!

WILLIAM A. WHEELER of Franklin County was jesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the XVIth District of our State, comprising the Counties of Franklin, Clinton and Essex. He has served with ability and integ ity in the Senate and Assembly, is deservedly popular, and will be elected by a rousing majority.

MAINE. -- Further returns of votes for Governor ive the following aggregates:

hey will very slightly affect the above majority. A WORD TO THE WIDE AWAKES.

There are about 2,000 votes yet to come in, but

After its force of numbers and brilliancy of equipcents, the most striking trait of the recent Wide Awake procession in this city was the comparative oneliness of its march On Breadway, where the demonstration should have been most attractive and exciting and the strongest impression should have been made upon the undetermined crowd, the columns advenced almost as if they were bent on some funereal service. The sidewalk support was rendered chiefly by the Metropolitan Police, who grimly fronted the erect and restrained the impetuosity of a wholly imaginary mob. At a few points of the thoroughface an accidental, or unavoidable group of gazers-chiefly the melancholy pilgrims f om the pork and cotton regions, returning to their expensive tents, and delighted with any excuse for not meeting Morpheas - mately caught the rays of the torches, or blustered in a feeble

way their defiance of Freedom and her standard-bearers. The places of business, palatial and otherwise, were out as to their lights. A fully equipped procesion suddenly entering one of the overlaid high ways of Pempeli would realize a not much greater desolation than that which attended the march of the Wide-Awakes from the Park to Union square, When New-York goes to bed and gets comfortably tucked in, New-York will not so much as turn ove

for the mightiest event possible to outdoor life. As a oublic and as a domestic creature, the American citizen is conally in carnest; and while he is happy to stay up all night if necessary, and excite himself, it is contrary to his nature to be waked up for that purpose. We doubt whether the sudden intelligence that the Prince of Darkness was out on Broadway, would have any other effect upon the same city slumberer than to elicit a fragment of objurgation of all princes, whether of darkness or of light, not forgetting the excellent young fellow Albert Edward, and to provoke a still tighter embrace of the noddy god. Of this constitutional fact the Wide-Awakes failed to take advantage. The processi n came too late. There was no lack of curiosity among all classes, in the most novel, unas imous, and bribiant political display of the season; but after s certain bour the community ceases to be wide awake, puts on its nightesp, and dreams of early bliss. In the preparations that are now in progress for the

national demonstration of the 3d of October the inmity of the public should be strictly regarded All, alss! are not Wide-Awakes; and of the thousands that fill and animate Breadway every evening, midnight usually finds a majority beyond the reach of any influence. The procession should meet the world in its early ramble. As soon as the curtain of night has fallen the drama should begin, and its auxiliaries, instead of being a few belated promenaders, or the vacant folk who maintain a day-long position before the hotels, picking their teeth and comparing their pocket-pistols and principles, should be the throngs in search of amusement, but still open to instruction, and that incorgruous mass of clever individuals designated as the floating population.

To suggest any addition to the tactics of an organization so splendidly drilled and disciplined as the Wide-Awakee may seem as presumptuous as to direct the steps of the Chicago Zonaves, yet it is so obvious that a parade of 30,000 similarly accoutered men may be a trifle monotonous before its end, that we venture to propose the introduction into the manual of march of nch evolutions as the most active squads are practiced in. These would lerd putiring animation and ricturs squeress to the line, and complete the triumph of the Wide-Awake campaigu.